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3. All power utilized for electric heating, i.e., firing, withering or similar processes, will be allowed a rate of 0·5 anna per unit, provided that the connected load is at least 20 K.W. and the power is metered and supplied on a separate circuit.

4. A minimum revenue equivalent to Rs. 200 per month is required from each factory up to 50 horse-power of connected load, and Rs. 4 per month for each additional horse-power of demand over 50. The connected load will be based on the maximum horse-power demand in motors actually utilized and connected to the mains at one time.

5. All power factors below 0·80 will be liable to the standard penalty unless billed on a K.V.A. basis.

6. In cases where a group of factories under the same mangement is established in the same area near Government high-tension lines, the standard high-tension tariff for bulk supply (H.T.I.) shall be applicable, always provided that a minimum revenue of Rs. 4,800 per annum is guaranteed at each point of supply. In such cases connecting lines between factories shall constructed and maintained by the consumer.

This rate is subject to a maximum overall unit charge of one anna per unit without prejudice to any minimum charge or guaranteed revenue.

APPENDIX VIII.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 375 asked by Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th November 1933, page 553 supra.]

Answers to question No. 461, *dated* 1st *September* 1921.

Q.—(*a*) Whether it is a fact that the Chingleput District Collector notified on 13th March 1920 that the sites for Panchamas will be granted on ground-rent system;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the cheri site measuring 1·83 acres situate in R.S. No. 69 in the village of Karikkalavakkam, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, was found inadequate in 1896–97 and R.S. No. 60 measuring 1·83 acres was acquired for that purpose;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that before the settlement of 1910 the paracheri site allotted to the cheri was 4·49 acres and after the settlement it is only 3·39 acres;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Panchamas of the said cheri addressed the District Collector in April 1920 to have their cheri extended, and during the enquiry gave a statement to the Tahsildar on 4th August 1920 that they would purchase in auction the various sites, R.S. Nos. 15-2 and 19 after their acquisition;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar after investigation recommended the acquisition of R.S. Nos. 15-2 and 19, paracheri sites, and then their sale as site after acquisition;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the present cheri sites of 60, 62 are below the tangal and are in bad sanitary condition on account of the tangal having been strengthened in 1916–17 since its transfer from the Revenue to the Public Works Department;

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(*g*) whether it is true that R.S. No. 15-2 was retained as a village site in the settlement of 1876;

(*h*) whether the Government propose to acquire R.S. No. 15-2 measuring 5·12 acres, R.S. Nos. 19-1 and 19-3 measuring 2·19 acres for the location of the Panchamas of the village; and

(*i*) whether it is a fact that the above cheri is often affected with cholera, the outbreak being in 1919?

A.—(*a*) A notification was issued that separate sites for Panchamas would be allotted (wherever the necessity was proved) by transferring the required extent from available Government waste land or by acquiring by purchase other lands where Government waste was not available. Such sites were to be charged a quit-rent of Rs. 2 per acre.

(*b*) Yes. As the cheri site situated in S. No. 69 was found inadequate, S. No. 60 measuring 1·83 acres was acquired for the purpose in 1896–97.

(*c*) Yes. As per old settlement register, S. No. 60 measures 1·83 acres and is classed as assessed wate and S. No. 69 measuring 2·66 acres, as cheri site. As per resettlement register, S. No. 60 measuring 1·83 acres is classed as cheri site, and S. No. 69-1 measuring 1·56 acres is also cheri site. S. Nos. 69-2 to 69-7 measuring 1·10 acres have been in the occupation of Panchamas and ryotwari pattas were issued to them. Hence the deficiency in the extent of cheri site.

(*d*) The Panchamas petitioned the Collector for extension of cheri site in April 1920. Enquiry shows that they wanted Government to acquire S. No. 15-2 and not S. No. 19. But as S. No. 15-2 is close to the tangal, it was considered unsuitable for cheri extension and the acquisition was not taken up.

(*e*) The Tahsildar did not make any such recommendation.

(*f*) The situation of the cheri is adjacent to the tangal but is on a fairly high ground. The alleged insanitary condition is reported to be due to the habits of the inhabitants.

(*g*) In the old settlement register S. No. 15 classed as "cattle-stand" is stated to have been added to the building site. In the resettlement register S. No. 15-1 is classed as village site and S. No. 15-2 as dry assessed waste.

(*h*) There is no such proposal.

(*i*) There were eight cases of death due to cholera between 25th May and 6th January 1919 in Karikkalavakkam village of which seven occurred in the cheri and one in the village, and there were no cases of death due to cholera subsequently.